

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

NO. 44.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
T. MAYNE DALY, JR. Geo. R. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND,
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the
Land Office.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property, School documents
acquired on mortgage terms.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
T. O. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.

G. H. MUNROE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
10th Street, Brandon.
Aug 30

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.
Corner Princess Ave. and 11th street, has been
refitted and returned since the late fire, and is
now opened. It is the intention of the proprietor
to make its accommodation second to none in the
city. Special attention given to the farming public.
Give him a call.
October 1st, 1883. ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
SIXTH STREET,
BRANDON, - - - MANITOBA.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
KELLY & DRY, Proprietors.

ROYAL HOTEL,
BRANDON.
A first-class house in every respect. Good stab-
ling in connection with the house.
WILLIAM SMITH, Proprietor.
Aug 27th

BEAUBIER HOUSE,
F. A. MCINTOSH, Proprietor.
Late of St. Lawrence Hall,
Corner 5th St. and Princess Ave. Brandon, Man.
Terms: \$1.00 per day.
Large Stable in connection with the Hotel.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
THOMAS H. TOWLER, - - - Proprietor.
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK,
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,
sestiff
BRANDON.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L.R.C.P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. McDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M.D., C.M., M.C.P.S., Que.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDONALD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office
BRANDON.

RUPTURE.

SHERMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
TREATMENT, the best in the world. War-
ranted to cure all cases of hernia, rupture, etc., etc.
Office, 10th Street, A. 208.
MAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
Office and Residence: Cosmopolitan Block,
Cor. 9th and Rosser, Brandon.

DENTAL.

J. BARKER VOSSBURGH,
(Late of Montreal).
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mole-
worth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

MISS GIBSON,
FASHIONABLE DRESS & MANTLE MAKER,
RICHARD BLOCK, BRANDON.
Corner of Rosser Avenue and Sixth Street.

FRED. TORRANCE,
B. A. (McGill); V. B. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
Aug 2nd Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR T. TIMWELL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,
MANONIC BLOCK, - - - BRANDON.
Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, and ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

A. GRANT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Best materials on hand. Perfect fit guaranteed.
Shop, Rosser Avenue between Sixth and Seventh
Street.

A. F. & A. M. G. R. M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 19, is held on the Tuesday on or before full
moon. Visiting brethren invited.
J. DICKSON, W. M.
E. HUGHES, Sec.

Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, - \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, - 1,150,000.
-0-0-

Head Office, Montreal.

-0-0-

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.
-0-0-

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Belleville, Ottawa,
Berlin, Owen Sound,
Brampton, Perth,
Chatham, Prescott,
Gait, Quebec
Granby, R. R. New,
Hamilton, Stratford,
Ingersoll, St. John, Que.,
Kingston, St. Thomas,
London, Toronto,
Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que.,
Naperville, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.
BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. MEREDITH, - - - ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business.
Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest allowed.
Drafts issued payable to all parts of Canada
and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters of Credit.
Particular attention paid to collections for
banks and private parties.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$75.00	\$45.00	\$15.00
"	75.00	45.00	25.00	8.00
"	45.00	25.00	15.00	5.00
1 inch	15.00	8.00	5.00	2.00

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, By-Laws, etc., charged at the rate
of 12 cents per line for the first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. One cent
per line may be estimated at 10 words, or the one-twelfth
part of an inch in 10 lines of one column.
Notices inserted a day (Monday) before in read-
ing matter, 15 cents a line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.

W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charges moderate.
Wm. I. ALEX. Winnipeg, Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, At. Brandon.
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYNER & CO.,
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works—One Door North of Graham & Flum-
mer's shoe store.

Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Briefs, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.

FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.

CUSTOMS BROKERS,
Money to Loan

on homesteads and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emption
paid.

OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,

Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.
S-ly

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA
Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL - \$2,500,000.
LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public
Works.
C. E. Keener, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.
and N. W. Railway Company.
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. H. Hooper, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for
the purpose of lending money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICE: Hargrave Block, 326,
Main Street, Winnipeg.
R. B. SUTTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Agents for BRANDON.

GIRL WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL for general house
work. Apply Mail Office.

THE FARMERS' UNION AN
THE DEPUTY MINISTER
OF THE INTERIOR.

By arrangement made by wire on Satur-
day, Dr. Fleming and Mr. Clifford-Sifton had
an interview with Mr. Burgess, Deputy
Minister of the Interior, in his private car
at the C. P. R. depot here on Tuesday after-
noon.

Although Mr. Burgess is still suffering
considerably, through the injuries he re-
ceived at Calgary some three weeks since,
—a broken shoulder bone and a badly
sprained leg, he was in fairly good spirits,
and conversed with considerable ease. The
Farmers' Unionists were aimed with the
formidable document at the outcome of the
several sessions of incubation the council
have had during the past winter and spring,
and were fully convinced it so arraigned the
Government and all in authority under
them that they would tremble almost past
recovery.

We have not room for the instrument in
full, but we give hereunder all its impor-
tant features.

The numerous changes in the land laws
establish a want of confidence in the coun-
try—a suspicion. The settler is in the dis-
advantage of uncertainty, and in the mercy
of interested parties and officials.

The different agents place conflicting con-
structions upon the land laws, and the de-
lays of the land board at Winnipeg deterred
many from making entries who would
otherwise have become good citizens. This
led many to the conclusion it was impossible
to obtain entries, and went elsewhere.

The improvements or alterations sug-
gested were: That no changes be made except
by Act of Parliament, where the representa-
tives of the people could consider them.

That the advice of residents of the coun-
try be taken before changes are made.

That the powers of Local Agents be well
defined, and their discretionary powers be
curtailed.

The recent changes were a great benefit
if confirmed by legislation would serve
a useful purpose.

A reduction of the arbitrary power of
agents, and a better explanation of what
the law really was.

Mr. Burgess—What are the changes to
which you refer?

Mr. Sifton—The reservation of the mile
belt.

Mr. B.—That was no change in the law
—it was merely a withdrawal of certain
lands from the market. The cancellation of
homesteads in Southern Manitoba at
one time might have been considered a
change, but the mile belt question was not.
Surveyors, engineers and others in a specu-
lative mood located on the mile belt in ad-
vance of surveys, and it was to dispossess
all such and open it for the bona fide settlers
again the reservation had been made. The
withdrawal naturally prevented a number
of townships from being placed on the
market, and thereby prevented many heavy
losses to innocent people.

Mr. B.—In the first place local agents
were given power to receive entries, and
next it was given to the Board.

Mr. B.—When a man receives a recom-
mendation from a Local Agent by fraud,
the government were fully justified in can-
celling it, and loan companies were fully
justified in unearthing fraud in applications
and titles, when found in their searches
before making advances. He (Mr. B.) asked
for the names of parties who had been
treated in this way; he had heard consid-
erable about this, through the Farmers'
Union and such sources, but had never yet
been furnished with the particulars of even
an isolated case.

Mr. B.—Could give the names of several
but could not think of one at the time, and
had no memorandum of even a single one
with him. He knew, however, of several
parties who were refused loans by compa-
nies by bad faith of the Government.

Mr. B.—Local Agents had always been
haunted over the coals, when it was ascer-
tained they had taken applications knowing
them to be made through fraud.

Mr. B.—Believed the Government had
reasons always for doing as they did.

Mr. B.—Yes; and if the reasons were
sound, the country should thank rather re-
spond the Government for the course they
took in such cases.

Mr. B.—Numerous cases are reported too
in which entries are refused parties because
applications were recommended by rela-
tives.

Mr. A. Walsh, Land Commissioner, who
was present, denied either Dr. Fleming, Mr.
Sifton, or any other man to produce the
slightest proof of any such case.

Dr. F.—Had no names with him, like
the Dutchman's anchor, all his facts were
at home, but he believed he could find
them there.

Mr. B.—My object in coming here was
not to deal in vagaries or to chase Wit of
the Wispis, but to get facts; if you have
them, gentlemen, name them instead of
giving individuals opinions. He knew all
the changes in the Land Laws since they
first appeared on the statutes, and they
could be counted on the fingers of one hand.
Powers vested in the Government were
varied to suit emergencies, but changes
in the laws were seldom made. He (Dr.
B.) might, however, ask Mr. Sifton if there
was a case of laws laid down, civil or
criminal, that was not subjected to some
change? If not, then why should there
not be some in Land Laws as necessarily
calls for them.

Dr. F.—You admit changes have been
made, which is an acknowledgment the
Minister does not understand his business.
This Mr. Burgess naturally regarded as a
species of insolence, if not the pure quill
itself, and replied rather warmly. Doctor,
if your visit is to consider the Government's
administration, I am here to discuss it, but
if it is to arraign the government, the

sooner our interview is ended the better
you ask the Government in one paragraph
to seek information of the settlers, and
when it is sought you charge them with
ignorance. At your request I am here to-
day for an audience with you, and because
I am present, you say I do not understand
my business! This is hardly the way to
represent grievances for the consideration of
a government.

Dr. Fleming then took up the Howie case,
discussed through the papers some weeks ago
when Mr. Clement-Smith, Local Agent, ex-
plained the reason his application was can-
celled was because his entry was not made
within the time allowed him, and the next
party offering secured the land. This was
corroborated by Mr. Walsh.

Mr. B.—The right of second entry for
cancelled homesteads is permissible with
the Minister of the Interior. The law left
it in his hands. He again asked for possi-
ble instances of the hardships alleged to
have been perpetrated, and the best the
delegation could do was to promise them.
Mr. Dwan, also present, referred to the
great advantage of allowing parties to
homestead while residing on other prop-
erty as a distance away—the legislation of the
last session. He would like to see all the
advantages of the late law made retroactive
and apply to the first settlers.

To Dr. Fleming, Mr. Burgess replied—
The Commissioner had power to recom-
mend reservation of entry for cancelled prop-
erty for any one; to which the Doctor
objected.

"Yes," said Mr. Burgess, "on the one
hand you want a law absolute and un-
changeable, and on the other you want dis-
cretionary powers. You want no discre-
tionary powers in the hands of the
Commissioner or the Minister, in the one
instance, and in the next you want them
either to grant patents a few days, in some
cases, before the parties are entitled to them
to enable them to raise money, at
given times from loan companies.

Mr. B.—It was on the recommendation of
the Manitoba members all the changes
made were made, and as they were the
people's representatives the Government
could not well do otherwise than take their
advice."

At this the Doctor flew off the handle
and gave a glowing illustration of the mis-
representation of the members, which of
course, had nothing to do with the subject.

Mr. B. to Dr. Fleming—"In the one para-
graph of your manifesto in my hands, you
want the Government to take advice from
residents, and in the next you want the
Government to ignore the advice of the
people's representatives, who are certainly
more than isolated residents throughout the
country."

Mr. Burgess again asked for evidences to
sustain the charges mentioned in the Mani-
festo, and the delegation took their leave
promising to produce it, and have it ready
for next emergency.

"THE BEASTY" of having a bottle of
Ferry Davis' Pain-Killer in the house is, then,
you are prepared for the "worst." Cramp
or Cholera, the Pain-Killer is a sovereign remedy.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE
AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Mr. Robert Gerrie, the proprietor
of the Princess Opera House, at Win-
nipeg, has obtained a Charter for a
Company, giving them the sole right
to build an Opera House in the Portage
and Brandon, to be run in con-
junction with the Princess in Winni-
peg, by which arrangement all the
very excellent Companies which
come from the States will come on
here from Winnipeg before returning.
The little assistance required from
the people here in the shape of sub-
scribing for shares will be readily
responded to for such a boon. Mr.
Searth, who came here last week
almost especially to locate the site,
has promised for himself and friends
most substantial support, which,
coupled with Mr. Gerrie's well-
known influence and support, all
financial difficulties should at once
disappear. The site chosen is next
door to Meredith's store, fronting
Rosser Avenue, and Mr. Timewell
has been instructed to prepare the
necessary plans, &c., so that we may
feel secure that we shall have a good
substantial and handsome structure,
and it is to be arranged so that it
can be used for balls, socials, bazaar,
and all other meetings. This will
supply a long felt want in this city.

That preparation is unnecessary which can
surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-
berry as a cure for cholera morbus, dysentery
and summer complaints.

BRANDON MARKETS.

The latest quotations before going to press
yesterday—
Wheat, No. 1..... per bushel 45 to 50
" No. 2..... " 45 to 50
Barley..... " 35 to 40
Oats..... " 25 to 30
Peas..... " 2.00 to 2.50
Flour..... per 100 lbs. 2.75 to 3.00
Pork..... " 16 to 18
Butter, rolls..... " 15 to 18
" tub..... " 15 to 18
Eggs..... per doz. 25 to 28
Potatoes..... per bush 1.75
Hay..... per ton 6.00 to 8.00
Wood..... per cord 4.00 to 4.50

The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a Club Stable and is the most convenient and comfortable place in Brandon for the accommodation of the travelling public. Directly opposite the Brandon Club House, every kind of Bug, New Buggies, Horse Buggy, etc., always on hand and for sale. Horses and Oxen bought and sold on commission.

Office of the SOURIS PLUM CREEK STAGE.
Passengers booked through to the Turtle Mountain and beyond. Freightage done at all parts of the country.
JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager

BRANDON ENGINEERING WORKS.

All kinds of Machinery promptly repaired.

BLACKSMITHING

In all its Branches.

CHILD & TIMEWELL,

Cor. 9th St. and Princess Ave.

W. F. WILSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSER AVENUE & 6th STREET.
BEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

You can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to.

JOHN DICKINSON,

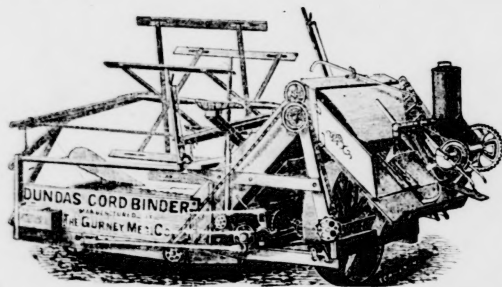
DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE,
BRANDON. - - MANITOBA.



WM JOHNSTON,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

Agricultural Implements

"THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER."

THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the Only Perfect Reel Made. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy lift, a self adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

AT ALCOE.

IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital. - - - - \$1,500,000
SURPLUS, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of British North America.
Bank of Toronto.
Dominion Bank.
Bank of Hamilton.
Quebec Bank.
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

DE FOWLER'S

EXTRACT-WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA

CHOLERA INFANTUM

DIARRHÆA, AND

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 14th day of July next, for the purchase of what is known as the

PINCHER CREEK INDIAN SUPPLY FARM.

Situated some 35 miles south west of Fort McLeod, in the district of Alberta, Northwest Territories, containing about 3,000 acres. The farm has been occupied and cultivated by the Indian Department as a Supply Farm for the Piegan Indian Reserve, and will be sold in one block with the improvements thereon.

During the past year it was leased by the Halifax Ranching Company. The soil is described by the Surveyor who laid out the farm as being of superior quality, the herbage rich, and the water abundant and good.

The grain crops upon the farm are stated by the farmer of the Indian Department in charge, to have been excellent and to have ripened well.

There is upon the land a dwelling house, granary, blacksmith's shop, cattle and hay corral, sheds, barbed wire fence enclosing fifty acres, a deep well and the land is partially drained.

Payments will be required to be made one fourth in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest upon the unpaid balance at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Each tender must state clearly the amount per acre offered, and must be accompanied by a cheque marked good by one of the chartered Banks of Canada for ten per cent of the total amount of the price offered, the difference between ten per cent of the purchase money and the first instalment of one fourth to be paid to the credit of the Minister of the Interior on or before the 15th day of September next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 11th, 1894.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN
Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Buggies, Cutters, &c.
STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR
PRINCESS AVE.
Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



LIVERY

FEED AND SALE

STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE,
BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.,
BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

JANIEL BROAD, Manager. W. H. GREEN, Prop.

NO SURRENDER.

WE STILL HOLD THE FORT!

And in spite of the dull times we are selling more goods than ever. Our low prices and the quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods

AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velvetens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Vailings, &c., in all the new shades.

RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.

Our Staple Department

IS VERY COMPLETE.

200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.
10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & PILLOW COTTONS.
SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,
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FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS,
COCOA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
CORNICHE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

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We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

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WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW'S STORE

BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

260 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirts. Shirts, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all others, see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

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Great CLEARANCE SALE.

The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustres, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Gents' Furnishings.

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Felt Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c., also selling at greatly Reduced Prices.

A Large Stock of Boots & Shoes,

Going very Cheap.

The whole must be sold to make room for Fall Goods, which I expect to arrive early.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

Bardock

BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

SHERIDAN'S PASS.

A "Limited" Conductor Who Seemed to Know Not Little Phil.

When Sheridan Met a Man More Stubborn Than Himself—A Train Official Who Obeyed Orders.

What follows is from the lips of respectable-looking but unknown conversationalists. It is given for what it is worth. The one who told the story evidently knew what he was talking about, as certain facts in connection therewith give it a savor of truthfulness.

"You know that Sheridan and Lincoln passed through the city a short time ago, going west on a fishing excursion, don't you? Well, when Phil and Bob struck Pittsburgh they boarded the 'Limited' on the Fort Wayne, bound for the west. They fixed themselves comfortably, Sheridan attending to the arrangements in a manner which showed he is up to all the tricks of travelers. Some in the car knew they were traveling in such distinguished company, and no attention was paid to the pair, who occupied two seats and looked as if they owned the coach.

"Nothing happened until the conductor came around. Here's where the joke comes in. Shortly after entering, the ticket-puncher reached the quarter of the two travelers, and politely accosted them with, 'Tickets, please.' The little, bullet-headed, red-faced gentleman, who seemed to be master of ceremonies, produced his wallet, and handed the conductor an envelope. The conductor glanced at the paper he found inside, and quietly remarked:

"No passes are taken on this train."

"The passes are regular. They are signed by the president," replied the little fellow, growing redder in the face.

"I have my orders, and I am compelled to obey them," calmly replied the conductor.

"Perhaps you don't know who I am. I'm Gen. Sheridan."

"Well, Gen. Sheridan, I must obey orders. You and your friend must pay your fare before we reach Rochester, or I will be compelled to stop the train and put you off there."

"By this time the passengers within earshot of the trio had become interested and the word passed until all knew that the leaders of the pass were none other than Gen. Sheridan and Secretary of War Lincoln. The conductor passed on through the car, and the distinguished dead-heads probably thought everything was settled. But for once in his life Little Phil met a man as stubborn as he is.

In a short time the train started, and before it came to a dead stop the conductor re-entered the car, walked up to Gen. Sheridan, gently tapped him on the shoulder, and said:

"Well, general, we are at Rochester!"

"Sheridan was taken aback and Lincoln looked amazed. The general tried to argue the case with the conductor, but that official sat down with the curt statement:

"We have no time for argument, general, this train is compelled to be on time. Please pay your fare or leave the car."

"By this time Sheridan's face was crimson. He uttered something, but finally produced his wallet and paid the fare. After settling he said the conductor for his name. The ticket-puncher complied with the request, and watched the angered warrior make the memorandum.

"To report the matter to the president, sir."

"Very well, general," replied the train pilot, as he gave the signal to go ahead and resumed the duties of his office.

"Did Sheridan report the affair?" asked the companion of the narrator of the above anecdote.

"Yes, indeed. A few days ago he received a letter from President Roberts, who returned the money and probably apologized for the conductor's rudeness."

"And what became of the conductor?"

"He was all right. He'll probably be promoted."

"That joke chuckle was waited up to the door of the window, and the two gentlemen shook hands and parted. The passenger was well rewarded. The truth is, the story can probably be vouched for by the many who narrated it."

The Britisher's Fox.

By J. L. Jones in The Current.

It is a story of a hunt and is indelibly etched in the minds of game pursuers; an Old English tale, and is confined to the chase of the fox. As I said before, it is the story of a hunt of any size left for the game of the fox, and to pursue, and so highly as a hunting sport esteemed, that to kill a fox was held the orthodox way, with a hundred hands and a hundred riders in a hunt, and a hundred hands, is held by all sportsmen to be one of the most atrocious crimes against social order. Farmers and sportsmen must put up with any amount of deprivation among their game and poultry without daring to capture the fox. A fox to a British lord is as sacred as a Brahmin bull or Buddha's pink lotus. A fox is an elephant, only to be sacrificed by the most solemn and ceremonious of the horn, the horns and the head of the horn.

A Wagon Catcher & a Husband.

(London Mass.) Gazette.

A queer story is told about the union of two young hearts in this city which is worth repeating. The lady was passing the establishment where her husband that now is was a young passerby, and as she arrived she caught the focus of his eyes began to stare and though she tried to repress it with all her might it was of no use—the gaze was fixed at that moment she happened to look up and caught the laughing glance of a young man, and the contagion at once spread—it leapt from them all up, so to speak, and when they met afterward they were in a laughing mood for both to slide at once into a mutual state of feeling which, we are happy to state, surrounds them yet, with a last prospect of a prolonged existence.

Friendship's Foundation.

(Henry Ward Beecher.)

Every friendship should be founded on the extreme of total depravity—and that's the only way to know of total depravity. Then every friendship revealed is just as much more than you supposed, and every good quality developed is so much clear gain.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Results of Its Use as a Desperate Remedy for Epilepsy.

An Artificial Negro's Experience with this Drug—A Cure Almost as Bad as the Disease.

(Kansas City Star.)

In the wide, level gram plot west of the grand stand at the inter-state fair grounds, a dark-skinned solitary figure stands all day long switching the clover-tops with a crooked cane and keeping a desultory watch for trespassers on the line of the fence. Pretending to watch would be perhaps more accurate, for he is lame on one side and walks with difficulty, so he stands still, mostly looking directly at the sky and fields.

Those who pass on the road notice him simply as an inoffensive negro, but the few who have had occasion to walk over the field near to him have started in surprise, not unnerved with horror, at something monstrously unnatural in his appearance. He is black, but not like an African in color or features. It is rather a blue-black; an uncanny, hideous shade that seems as though his skin had been first drained of all blood and smeared with dye. When one comes to look at him closely the peculiar shade in a photograph is irresistibly called to mind. His face looks almost exactly like a photographic proof that has nearly faded out or turned black.

Even the eyeballs and lips partake of the discoloration. The balls of the former are a dusky blue and the latter a dark purple. Against his skin a reddish beard forms a strange contrast. The name of this singular being is Thomas White, and he has lived here near the larger part of his life. His color is the result of taking nitrate of silver as a medicine, and he is a living example of a cruel penalty that science imposes for a desperate cure.

A reporter, whose curiosity overcame his hesitancy at approaching so delicate a subject, strolled across through the clover field yesterday and engaged White in conversation.

"Will I tell you about myself?" said he. "I don't mind. Sit down here by me on the log and I'll do the best I can. I suppose you want to know what secured me this color. It is from nitrate of silver I have taken. Twenty-five years ago—yes, more, for I was a good deal before the war—I suffered terribly from epileptic fits. I had one every day or two and was rapidly losing my mind. I could remember nothing, got so weak and thin I could scarcely get around, and was dying by inches. About that time Judge Tallier, who used to be a big man here, and was subject to epilepsy, told me that nitrate of silver, taken internally, would cure me. He had used it himself and it had turned his skin black just as you see mine now, only perhaps worse. He was a curiosity all around, and I used to be afraid to look at him."

"The idea of getting that way turned me sick, and I thought then I would rather die than use the stuff. The fits, though, got to coming so fast and so bad that I saw I would probably die anyhow, and I made up my mind to begin with it. My mother, though, would not hear of my taking it. I had a good white skin then, and the notion of me turning black was more than she could stand. At last, though, she saw how things were and gave her consent."

"Then I began to take the medicine. I got it put up in pills of three-quarters of a grain each, and would take three or four of them a day. I don't know how long I kept that up. It would be impossible to tell. It was for months, though—I guess years. For a long time there was no change in my skin. Then I began to turn black very slowly. At first you could hardly notice it at all. Then it got deeper and deeper. It seemed as though it took all color away with it, and folks used to say at first that I looked pale and wouldn't notice the black at all. It came so gradually that I had a chance to get used to it, and also those around me, so it wasn't so hard. People told me that it would affect me but when I got old, but I have never felt any injury from it except the staining of my skin. I have rheumatism, and a strong light makes my eyes a trifle weak, but I'm 55 years old now, and might feel as anyhow. Judge Tallier, folks said, from the medicine, but it has never hurt me."

"How did it affect the fits?"

"It stopped them. I finally began to taper off on the nitrate of silver, and got it down to a grain a day, and finally a grain a week. I have taken none now for about two years. Once, years ago, I thought I was completely cured, and took none for eighteen months, but the fits came back, and I began again on it at once, and the medicine checked them. I would have surely been dead had it not been for it, and now I am tolerably stout for a man of my age, and have a wife and four children."

"Were you married?"

"Yes," he replied, quickly, anticipating the question; "I was married after the coloring began. I was engaged to be married before I commenced to take the medicine, and—well, she didn't abandon me because I grew ugly to look at. My mind came back again, and I would rather have the blue skin a thousand times over than the disease."

He pulled his hat over his blackened forehead, and resumed his impassive switching of the clover blooms with his crooked cane.

Deceiving a Songstress.

The following anecdote of the late Sir Michael Costa is told by London Thrift: "On one occasion Madame Rudersdorf, after singing her song at rehearsal, declared she must have it transcribed a half note lower. 'But, madame,' said Costa, 'consider the inconvenience, especially to the wind instruments. And all my men cannot be counted on to transpose at sight,' etc., etc. But the lady was imperative, and so Costa shrugged his shoulders, and bowed. 'Very well, gentlemen,' said he, turning to the bewildered band, and closing the score, 'to-morrow you will play it a note lower.' The next day, just before Madame Rudersdorf came on to sing, Costa gave the word sotto voce. 'Gentlemen,' in the original key. No change! And so it was sung. At the close the delighted singer turned rapturously to Costa and thanked him with effusion. 'I am charmed,' she said. 'Madame,' replied Costa, with that touch of pleasant irony which often played about his lips, 'we are charmed; you sang it in the original key.'"

FACE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS.

Modjeska's Countenance—Dull in Repose, Sprightly in Action.

(New York Letter.)

Modjeska, the actress, has gone home to Poland, and does not intend to return for any performances in this country next season. Therefore I shall not be accused of injuring her business when I describe her as a facially ugly woman, or of helping it when I say that her visage is beautiful. Those two opposite assertions are true. Let me specify. She is no longer young; as can be readily discerned across the footlights; and the many years of nightly painting have obliterated whatever of bloom there may ever have been in her complexion, which is now sallow and lifeless. Great mobility is the chief characteristic of her features, and it is when they are in repose that she is expressionless, irregular, and deep-lined, her business when I describe her as a facially ugly woman, or of helping it when I say that her visage is beautiful. Those two opposite assertions are true. Let me specify. 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THE MILK SICKNESS.

The Dread Disease Which Was Once the Pioneer's Mortal Foe.

Locality and Habitat of a Deadly Poison—The "Trembles" of the Brute, the "Milk Sickness" of Man.

[J. W. Compton in The Current.]

Deep in the shaded recesses of the almost unlimited forests and along the timber-lined streams that meander through the vast prairies of the west, there lurked an undiscovered poison, alike fatal to man and beast. An interesting and most significant fact in relation to the locality and habitat of this deadly poison, is that it occurred only in places where the soil was still in its virgin state, and that it disappeared immediately after the cultivation of the soil. It appeared unable to perpetuate its aggressive and dangerous life, where the sunlight of heaven was permitted to shine. Therefore, through the stalwart energy and enterprise of the woodman and his ax, the dark, gloomy and infected forests, which it claimed as its home, have been transformed into waving fields and cheerful pastures, and this pestilential poison, whatever it may have been, has taken its flight, and its dangers are no longer felt or feared.

The disease produced by this poison occurred originally in the herbivora—the ox, horse, sheep, etc.—but was transmitted to the carnivorous animals and birds which had fed upon the flesh of other animals dead from the disease, as the dog and the vulture. The flesh and milk of diseased animals was capable, when eaten, of imparting the disease to others; the cow, through her milk, poisoned her calf and poisoned the people who drank the milk or ate of the butter made of the milk. When the poison had once been introduced into the system, it had the property of self-propagation and of imparting the same intensely poisonous properties from one animal to another, and was capable of perpetuating the disease in a continuous chain of animals as one should eat the flesh of another; thus, each pound of the flesh of a dog which had been poisoned by a pound of flesh of the cow would poison the vulture, and so through a long chain of animals, the last pound of flesh partaken of being as fatally poisonous as that taken from the first affected animal.

There is no known mineral or vegetable principle which, when taken into the system, can thus multiply itself and perpetuate its poisonous principle. Its origin can be accounted for only on the germ theory of disease. The disease in man derived its name from the well-established fact that it was produced by eating the flesh or milk, butter or cheese made from the milk of cows or other animals which had become poisoned in consequence of frequenting certain limited ranges or uncultivated pastures. It was called "milk sickness," and the sequelae denominated "trembles." Through its annual destruction of large numbers of domestic animals and its fatality among the early settlers, it was one of the most prominent enemies to the prosperity of the pioneers.

In the beginning the symptoms were not well marked, so that the milk or flesh of really diseased animals might be inadvertently eaten under the supposition that the animal was in good health. Their most attractive and healthy-looking condition, even their extreme fatness, did not give complete assurance of the final exemption from the disease. In this state they were often found to be sick, suffering from the loss of appetite and energy, with their eyes red and watery, and to stagger, tremble, fall down in convulsions and die. Sheep, when seized with a paroxysm of the "trembles" would struggle as if trying to free themselves from the grasp of some terrible enemy, and would soon surrender and fall down, uttering the most plaintive bleating, as if suffering intensely painful distress.

The farmers had a test for the healthfulness of beef cattle just off the wild range; it may be designated as the "fatigue" test. I have often seen the test applied. It consisted in placing the animals in a field or lot, and boys, with coats and hats off, were directed to chase them around and urge them to their greatest speed. If, after a long chase, the cattle did not evince signs of muscular weakness, stagger, tremble, and fall down, they were pronounced healthy, and at once slaughtered and their beef eaten with the utmost feeling of security against the disease.

Any attempt, on the part of a man not fully recovered from an attack, to walk or run fast would induce a new system of trembles, attended by great muscular prostration and inability. He would be compelled to sit down and rest, or fall down. Active physicians, expert on stimulants by excitement, would immediately endanger life. A farmer lived on a public road. His dog was sick with "trembles." A neighbor passed along the road, with a dog following him. The sick dog did not see the other until it had passed some distance beyond the house. The old habit of chasing every dog that came in sight of the farm had become second nature, and he stimulated him to run after, often and punish the intruder, that he started off at his greatest possible speed, but, before catching up with the stranger dog, he was seen to fall down, tremble as with a convulsion, and, before the farmer could walk to where he fell, was dead. Dogs which had eaten of poisoned flesh became, in a few days, so stiff and helpless that they could not get over a three-rail fence, and were utterly unfit for the chase of game, or to drive stock from the field. Workmen could endure but little travel or work. Horses once affected though looking well, were worthless for work or travel, and traders could not speed them back and forth to exhibit their superior goods, but had to trade them standing. If a man started to ride to a neighbor's, a few miles away, his horse was liable to give out on the road and leave him to walk home.

In the primitive days, when it was claimed that men were more honest than now, it was not always an easy matter to determine just in what particular neighborhood the poisonous principle was located, as the story has been current for thirty years that travelers or land buyers seeking homes in the west, found it very difficult to catch up with the place where it had its habitation; that in answer to their questions as to whether the neighborhood was troubled with it, they invariably received the assurance that the disease did not

exist there, but "over at Jones, five miles ahead, it was bad." Farmers then appeared to be as ready to suppress the existence of this disease near them as commercial men and newspapers are to suppress the existence of epidemic or contagious diseases in the great marts of business. The disease was known in North Carolina more than 100 years ago, and as emigration flowed westward it was found to exist in Tennessee, Kentucky, and has prevailed in these states, as well as in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Virginia and perhaps several western states since that time.

Only a few years ago a few women were known to be afflicted with it.

THE MOJAVE DESERT.

A Few Facts About the American Terra Incognita.

Enormous Flow of Desert Springs—Lost Waters of the Desert—Wonderful Results of Irrigation—The Soil.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Mojave desert is a succession of vast plains and mountain ranges. The soil is not excessively sandy except at a few points; and could water be brought on these immense wastes, they could be made literally to blossom as the rose. What convinces one of this is the fact that the desert along the railroad, having received an unusual supply of the distilled spirits of heaven during the last two months, has bloomed with amazing fertility, and the land, as far as the eye can reach, presents the aspect of a garden-bed of variegated flowers, darkly rich in their setting of emerald green. Here and there are little patches of barley, where the seed has dropped by accident. Near Fanner station, almost in the center of this desert, fifteen acres of barley are growing, showing every evidence of rapid and healthy progress. With the average rainfall of the valleys of California—eight or ten inches—this great desert could easily be made to grow the cereals. Or perhaps other means of producing artificial irrigation may be discovered that will bring under cultivation this vast area.

Apparently as indices of nature's intentions, oases are scattered at intervals over the desert. No lofty mountains stand near to act as receptacles and reservoirs, and hence comes the enormous flow that breaks from these desert springs: a secret for science to solve. The only reasonable theory is that they flow long distances in subterranean channels. These desert streams rise to the surface thus mysteriously and disappear in an even more incomprehensible manner. In the northern portion of this desert a stream of 1,000 inches bubbles to the surface in the midst of an almost endless plain. A pool of about twenty feet in diameter is formed, and the water is thrown with such force to the surface that no living being can penetrate to any depth. Weighty iron chains float on the surface like corks. This stream debouches upon the plain, and, after traversing it for several miles without abatement, the entire volume disappears in the sand within a radius of 100 feet.

These sink-holes of the Mojave desert are numerous, the water from which, probably, finally reaches the slopes of the Pacific and feeds the streams of the valleys. The Mojave river, rising on the north slope of the Sierra Nevada and meandering over the desert for over 100 miles, is finally swallowed up in a similar but more gradual manner. Nothing in the shape of the land occurs to prevent its further progress, as its course would lead it into the famous Death valley, which, like a portion of the Colorado desert, lies below the level of the sea. But instead of the lost waters of the desert seeking a refuge in the deep basin, a spectacle of extraordinary sterility is here presented.

At several stations along the railroad artesian water is obtained, giving color to the theory that subterranean streams and lakes are in existence. At Lucena station artesian water is found at a depth of 227 feet. As this is a very reasonable depth, and to dig a well would be no greater expense than to buy an irrigating head of water in the favored lands of southern California, some enterprising Yankee will undoubtedly buy up this desert and lay out a large colony. Such a scheme is now on foot at Lancaster station, on the Southern Pacific railroad, where artesian water is also obtained. But the wisest provision of nature is found in the Colorado river. Its present use does not extend much beyond providing a channel for navigation to the interior, and as the railroad encroaches upon its domain, its usefulness is reduced. But it cannot be doubted that it is destined to play an important part in the reclamation of our great deserts. Its waters are used by a few white ranchers and the Indians along the course of the stream.

These desert agriculturalists are not particularly successful, their crops being sown along the river bed, where the cost of diverting the flow of the water comes within their limited means, and two years out of three their lands are swept by the rise of the river, and their products are thereby lost for the fishes in the gulf of California. But, in the season free from the depredations of floods, the wonderful fertility of the soil richly recompenses these scattered ranchers. Cereals, fruits, and vegetables ripen here much earlier than in the coast climate. The soil is a rich, red clay—its composite parts including all the elements required in healthy fertilization. The banks of the Colorado are rather high, with a gradual rise of the land for several miles back. This, together with the easy descent of the stream, has always offered a serious obstacle to diverting the river upon the desert; and if it is ever done, it will probably be accomplished by the government, as private capital would prove inadequate. At some points the expense of irrigating canals would not be so great, and can be attained by private enterprise—notably the Blythe colony, where the water has been diverted and thousands of acres of productive land rendered capable of cultivation. One feature of irrigation upon the river is the fact that the deposits soon obstruct and finally fill the canals. This difficulty can be obviated by constructing large reservoirs and filtering the water.

Professor Swain: Thus the advance of truth is slower than the time of any man, and he who sees the outline of a mural sea will always die before he sees the whole of the spectacle.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of March, A.D. 1884.
JOHN BRADLEY,
JAMES STANLEY.
I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late, Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, and I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 6:30 p.m.
10:40 a.m. Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.
1:15 p.m. Brandon	1:00 p.m.
9:10 p.m. Broadview	5:00 a.m.
2:25 a.m. Regina	11:05 p.m.
5:00 p.m. Moose Jaw	8:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current	12:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m. Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.
1:55 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
7:55 a.m. Leave	7:35 p.m. Arrive	6:35 a.m. Leave
10:35 a.m. 10:10 p.m. Emerson	4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m. St. Vincent	4:40 p.m. Leave
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m. Arrive	3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m. Leave	

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
11:15 a.m. Leave	8:00 p.m. Arrive	8:00 p.m. Leave
1:45 a.m. Morris	4:00 p.m. Gretna	2:10 p.m. Leave
1:30 p.m. Arrive	Manitoba City	8:30 a.m. Leave
8:35 a.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive 4:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m. Stony Mountain	2:10 p.m. Stonewall	2:30 p.m. Arrive

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,
BRANDON.

W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues

BEST HORSE SHOE IN
THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

W. M. WILSON.
N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About five years ago when PERRY DAVIS of Providence, R. I., the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an outcast. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their uses until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own malady. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE."

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as: Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion, or Stoppings of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coma, Sore Throat, etc.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for: Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.

GRAB AT

RARE BARAINS IN HARDWARE.

Grand Opening of our NEW SPRING STOCK.

Now awaiting your inspection, our Finely Selected and Very Complete Assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Tinware and Lamps,

Harvest Tools, Barbed Wires.

Our Stock includes everything in the Hardware Line. Our goods are all "A 1" in quality, and our Low prices are the terror of our competitors. One trial will convince you that I cannot offer big inducements for your trade.

I keep at the Front!

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON

R. McLEAN,

Corner 5th Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,

SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See us.

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER.

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue,

BRANDON, MAN.

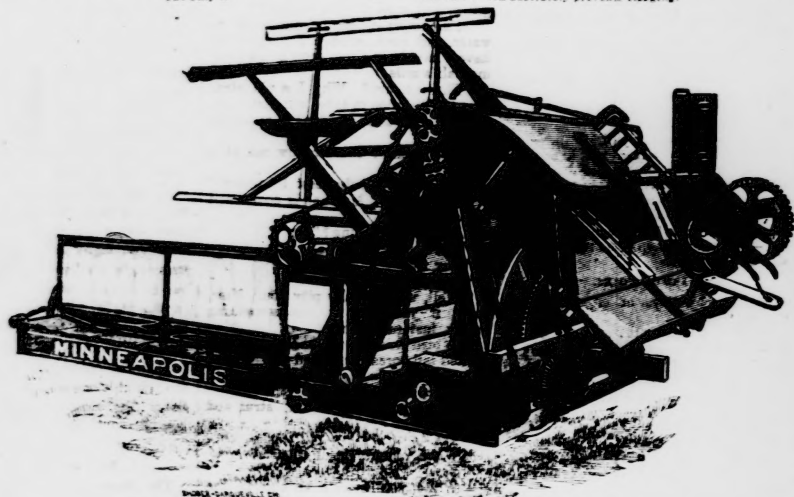
The Cochrane Manufacturing Copmany

LIMITED. CAPITAL \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only B. E. TRIP, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWR, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS-2 & 3 Drums, HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents. 9th Street, BRANDON.

P. E. DURST,

The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Godan Silver English, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



ROCKFORD WATCH.

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLHAMPS SHOW CASES.

REPAIRING and satisfaction guaranteed. ROSSEY AVENUE, BRANDON.

SEEDS! To Your Tents SEEDS! SEEDS!

The BEST are the CHEAPEST.

GEO. H. STARR'S,

SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEED POTATOES

THE Subscriber is now prepared to fill all

Tents,

Awning,

Horse and Waggon

Covers,

Mattresses,

Shirts, Pants, and Overall-

made to Order.

Oil Cloth Goods of every description.

SATISFACTION IN EVERY LINE.

C. E. EMERSON,

ROSSEY AVENUE.

FARM for Sale or Rent.

BEING North half Section 31, Township 11 Range 20. Through this is a running stream and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood for building fencing and filling for a lifetime. There is One Hundred (100) broken and backset ready for spring crops. A good granary 12 x 16. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for landed property in Brandon. Box 42, Souris.

Perfect Fits.

THE Subscriber, to better enable him to

Merchant Tailor

is moving into his

NEW SHOP.

On ROSSEY AVE.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where he has every facility for treating his Customers handsomely. He has in a large supply of the best Materials the Eastern Markets afford.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR.

Bought for Cash, and is giving his Patrons the results of his opportunities.

REMEMBER.

He makes nothing but the Best Fitting Suits, out of the Best Materials, at the lowest living profits.

L. STOCKTON,

Pioneer Tailor.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Parasites. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

HAIR DESTROYER.

VALEN. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms; one dollar per bottle, sent by post, secretly packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark curls. Oil of Castor, for growth of hair; Urtica fluid. Bloom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks. The skin lightener, for turning liquid, for black specks each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Splint for crooked limbs. The Medicine, for obesity, for Complexion pills, for Nose Machine for opening the nose, 3 dollars. Tar soap, the richest for the skin, in "Rose's Toilet Magazine." All secretly packed for stamps. 21, Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

THE GREAT SUCCESS

— OF OUR —

Semi-Annual

CLEARING SALE

Is attributed to the fact that we always do [what we advertise, and that every person is served alike.

No one should fail to come and secure some of the Bargains we offer in

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.

REMEMBER this GREAT CHANCE only lasts for TWO WEEKS LONGER.

20 & 25 per Cent. Discount on all Purchases.

T. T. ATKINSON,

COR. ROSSEY AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

HAVING OPENED A

Grockery & Crockery Store,

In the building formerly known as 'The Auction Rooms. I would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and beg to call attention

CROCKERY GROCEIES, Superior Teas, CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

As we intend going largely into the latter business, our Customers will always find with us full lines of these Goods.

Having purchased our Supplies for CASH, thereby getting the best Discounts, we are in a position to quote the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and as we believe in QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, our Customers may always be assured of getting Goods from us at prices

NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Kindly give us a Call.

STOCK NEW AND FRESH. CARMAN & CO.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organ

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranties.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO., UXBRIDGE, ONT.

Traveller's Guide!

TIME TABLES

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1893, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. Arrive Brandon 4:30 p.m.	
1:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
1:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
2:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
3:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
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6:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
7:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
8:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
9:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
10:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	
11:30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DEPARTURE

arrived at this office as follows:

For the east 9:30 a.m.

For the west 1:15 p.m.

Brandon route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Turtle Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Milford and Two Rivers route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.

Rapid City and Minot route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

Souris, Tuesday at 2 p.m. and Friday at 7 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE.

From the east 1:15 p.m.

From the west 9:15 p.m.

Brandon route, Thursday 2 p.m.

Turtle Mountain route, Thursday 4 p.m.

Milford and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9 a.m.

Souris, Monday at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted.

From 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH, Post Master.

TOWN TOPICS

Ald. Lee Returned from Ontario on Friday last, but unlike many others he returned alone.

The Winnipeg Sun says: Mr. R. P. Mulligan, of Brandon, is in the city completing a sale of half an acre of land on Boundary street to the Protestant School Board. The price paid was \$2,000.

Miss Groom, the guardian of the deaf mutes referred to in our last issue, has commenced operations in earnest at Wolsley, where she is locating her care. Yesterday she shipped from this point two car loads of lumber for buildings, one car of cattle, implements and general merchandise with more to follow. Mr. John Parker, of this place, has made all the purchases and directed all the shipments. In all the purchases so far amount to over 2,000 dollars.

The Moose Jaw News says: Rev. Mr. Williams, Methodist Minister, formerly of Brandon, has arrived and taken charge of the congregation in Moose Jaw. He preached his first sermon last Sunday, and if we may judge from these Mr. Williams is likely to become popular. He comes amongst us highly recommended and it is for the people to give him their hearty support and sympathy. Their motto should be like that of Romans "United we stand, divided we fall." This applies with no less force in religious than in secular matters.

The other day as Mr. W. G. McKay of this city was out for a drive about seven miles to the south west of this place, he overtook a large black bear walking leisurely upon the trail before him. Bruin was one of those chaps, too, that are not easily frightened, for instead of leaving the road and making for the bush, he kept on in an easy trot ahead of his admirer until both had travelled nearly four miles. Mr. McKay had no shooting iron with him, and brain's apparent knowledge of the fact may serve as an explanation for his sociality.

Our old friend Nicholas Flood Darn made a world of preparation for a big splurge of loyalty at the Pile O' Bones on the "glorious 12th." Among other things there was to have been a grand regatta on the beautiful Wassana, that meanders so lovingly through the streets of that royal city. In the city Nicholas retired at the usual hour and during the night had several bewitching dreams of the regatta next day. In the morning he arose bright and early, smiled at that empty bottle, donned his Scandinavian wig and went forth on the glorious prairie that excites poetry in the moonlight, and lo, and behold, to his utter amazement, two cows came along during the night and drank up all the water in the magnificent Wassana. The regatta has been indefinitely postponed, and now you can hear nothing so loud on the plaintive air of that noble landscape or so well accented as "blood and ouns to those brindled cows."

Mr. F. N. Liam, late of the Mail, was married a few days since to a Napanee lady.

John Burns and Edith Freith have contributed a V each and costs to the city exchequer for "benders."

A Winnipeg Israelite has taken a \$5 Zimmerman Bank Bill at par, and new curses in right ancient style.

The Municipality of South Cypress sold its debentures at par, which speaks well for the credit of the division.

Charles McLean, of Carberry, also added a V. and costs to our City Treasury, for a spree on his own account.

Thos. Yelland, of Alexander, was brought into the "pecolers" mill the other day on a charge of non-payment of wages, and taxed \$10 and costs.

On Mr. W. A. Macdonald's return, he will be agreeably surprised to find his office nicely plastered, and in other respects more comfortably fitted up.

Warren Hicks and W. Lowden, two milkmen, had a quarrel over a pail of milk the other day, and they brought their case before the P. M., who dismissed it.

W. Benson brought W. Frank all the way from Rapid City last week on a charge of non-payment of wages, and was awarded \$40 and costs by the city Beak for his trouble.

The prosecution of Mr. Colborne for selling liquor to an Indian has been abandoned. The red skin who was to give the most damaging evidence has a very sore foot, and is lying at Birtle. Under the circumstances, Mr. Herchmer allowed the whole business to lapse.

When the Farmers' Unionists met at the C.P.R. Tuesday, to have their interview, Brother Caldwell, fearing a blaze from spontaneous combustion, procured a cart load of ice to keep all the heads cool. He has a reporter's thanks for his presence of mind.

Frank Dischoe is the name of the Indian, or rather half-breed, brought in from Birtle to prove certain Brandonites sold fire-water to the red-skins, and while in he got gloriously drunk at one of the hotels. In his rambles about town he paid visits to several private houses. In his wanderings he was caged by Sergt. Campbell. To escape the cords of justice, he engaged Mr. Hunter, who in this instance made his debut as a professional, to do his pleading. Mr. Hunter argued his case eloquently and well, proved that brandy was no more whisky than milk was water, but all to no avail.—the man of the Anglo-Indian dialect had to pay his V. and costs, the same as a newspaper reporter would have to do in the same box.

It appears we did not altogether properly put the case of Mr. Clement Smith against Bennett, for wood stealing, in our last issue. Mr. Clement Smith has missed large quantities of wood on several occasions, and he has his grounds for believing much of what has been missed went the way of the wood in question. There is a well-defined line between the two properties, and it is acknowledged there is no difficulty in discriminating between them by those who are anxious to make a distinction. Had the wood in question been the first or second lot missed, Mr. Clement Smith would have raised no fuss about it, but when thefts became the order of the day, he was forced to take some steps to protect valuable property.

From present appearances a most unfortunate incident has taken place at the goal. There has been a Mrs. Taylor, of the Bouris, confined therein for some time, because of lunacy, and on Monday she asked leave to be permitted to go out on the prairie to pick flowers, as she had been permitted to do before. While out she managed by some means to escape from the notice of Mr. Hannam, the gaoler, and suddenly disappeared, and has not since been found, although a most diligent search has been made. On making search a letter written by her was found in which she mentioned her intention to commit suicide by drowning. It is feared she has ended her existence by drowning in the Assiniboine. We may add that Mr. Taylor himself thinks she is hiding in the bushes between here and Milford. He offers a reward of \$20 for her body dead or living. She was of light complexion, wore a red dress, white apron, and black straw hat, she is 35 years of age.

CITY COUNCIL.

Our City Fathers met on Monday evening: the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen L. E. Adams, Hughes, Johnston, Durs, Bucke and Sifton present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Council Board, stating it was desirable to make a quotation of assessment for the year 1893.

From J. R. Miller, enclosing an account of \$50.00, for livery.

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THE PEACOCK AND THE OYSTER.—A FABLE.

One day an Oyster set out to cross a neck of land to save himself a long swim around it, and as he journeyed along the dusty highway, content with the weather, the climate and his surroundings, he suddenly heard a harsh voice crying out to him to halt.

"How, now, sirrah? Where are you going, and what is your errand?"

"I'm simply crossing from water to water, and I don't care a fig for you."

"I have been three good hours making half a mile."

"These hours? Why I a old snail over the distance in three minutes! Ah, snail, but you don't amount to much for speed."

"No; a child can swallow me at a gulp."

"And you aren't the least bit pretty?"

"Not a bit. My shell is coarse and full of ridges."

"And you can't sing?"

"Not a note."

"Not a syllable?"

"Well, well, I really pity you. Now, then, if you want to see something grand, just go on me."

The bird quitted up and down, head up and tail spread out, and the Oyster was compelled to say that it was a sight to do one's eyes good.

"While you creep I walk, strut and sing."

"Yes."

"While you whisper I sing."

"Yes."

"While you rub all around in the mud and sand I rub all the colors of the rainbow on the lawn."

"I must admit it," sighed the Oyster. "And while a pig-wed shatters you, it takes a whole apple tree to give me shade. You see—"

And the Oyster saw. An Eagle had been looking for a breakfast. The humble Oyster, hidden away under the weed, escaped his piercing glance, but the gorgeous Peacock was instantly seen and spotted. There was a whirr, a swoosh, and the Eagle had descended with the van-glorious bird fast in his claws.

"Come to think it all over," said the Oyster, as he quitted his lairboard eye aloft, "it is about as well to be an oyster under a pig-wed as a peacock in the claws of an eagle. I guess I'll move on."

Those who were born to strut should not exult over those who were born to creep.—Free Press.

THE "BIG MUDDY."

Some Facts Concerning a Very Fertile River.

If the Missouri is not the broadest of the "beautiful" river in America, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, it is certainly the most erratic, good-for-nothing, evil-intentioned, entirely unmanageable, devil-may-care river, not only in America but in the universe.

There are two things in particular which the Missouri seems to hate more than any other; these are steamboats and bridges. How many steamboats Captains have been killed outright, rendered partially insane, or made prematurely old by the vagaries, snags, sand-bars and sand-banks of this vagabond river, never will be fully known. We once heard a steamboat Captain say at St. Louis that one voyage to the mountains and back was more trying to the constitution and temper than ten years at sea. The same individual said positively that unless getting parched or indignant could be utilized as a material out of which to make steamboats the navigation of the Missouri would never be made to pay. The Missouri had been the financial ruin of this same Captain. Some years previously he made a venture to bring a cargo of assorted summer clothing to the Upper Missouri; he started for the mountains as soon as the ice left the river. He was an old and experienced navigator of the river, and thought he knew every twist and turn in it from Alton to Fort Benton, but, to use his own language, "The damned river won't where it was the year before, nor nowhere near it. I was as big a fool as if I never had taken a boat to either side of the Mississippi. I ran into the bank where there was ten feet of water the year before, and I sailed in a good deep channel where I knew there had been small villages and right smart of farms on my previous voyage. We done our best, however, for we and the owner were equally interested in the venture. We were snagged no less than nine times in a month; we sat up day and night and worked the crew half to death."

"What! Twenty-five cents a pound for saucers? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for 20 cents." "Well, den, ry didn't yer?" "Cause Schmidt was out of 'em." "Well, av I saw out of 'em I sell 'em for twenty cents, too."

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hanged; for that is the only way to prevent her from throwing his memory into your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that won't prevent it," said the old bachelor, "she'll praise him by saying that hanging would be too good for you."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On Monday morning (says a Paris correspondent) a clerk applied to his superior for permission to be absent forty-eight hours on some family affairs, and received an affirmative answer. However, he did not appear during the whole of the week, and no one knew what cause to attribute his absence. On the following Monday he reappeared at the regular hour.

"Well, Monsieur," demanded his superior, "why have you stayed away all the week?"

"You, sir," replied the clerk, "gave me permission."

"I gave you leave for forty-eight hours only, and not for six days."

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the young man, "I have only taken the exact time which you granted me. We work here eight hours a day, and all times night are forty-eight. I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the night, any more than for the hours I do not owe to the administration."

This was logical; but since that day the chief specifies by administrative house the duration of the leave in cents.

Beer by the Gallon.

The Journal of Applied Science gives some detailed information as to the production of beer, the number of breweries, and the consumption of beer per head of the population in the different countries of Europe.

	Quantity	Per Head
Great Britain	1,000,000,000	25.14
Austria	500,000,000	25.00
Belgium	100,000,000	2.00
France	100,000,000	2.00
Germany	100,000,000	2.00
Italy	100,000,000	2.00
Spain	100,000,000	2.00
Sweden	100,000,000	2.00
Switzerland	100,000,000	2.00
U.S.A.	100,000,000	2.00

Of the 25,000 breweries in the German empire, Bavaria alone had, when the last returns were made, 6,524, while in Prussia the number of breweries has fallen from 10,000 to 7,240, though the quantity of beer brewed has not diminished. Berlin, which supplies nearly all the beer drunk in that city, had in 1870 only forty-nine breweries, but they were on so large a scale that they made, on an average, nearly 1,000,000 gallons each. The same is the case in Saxony, where the production of beer has tripled during the last forty years, while the number of breweries has diminished. Nearly a fourth of the Austrian beer is brewed in Bohemia, and the import of beer continues to diminish, while the quantity exported is seven or eight times greater than it was twenty years ago.

Since the introduction of the law-mower the lawn has come to be regarded as the great feature of a garden. When it is well kept there is nothing so beautiful or pleasing than a broad open space of turf, and in the planting and arranging of trees it should be our endeavor to keep the lawn as open as possible. This can be accomplished by so arranging the trees and shrubs in border or belts around the margin, with a few specimen trees occasionally standing alone in a prominent position, where its beauty can be seen to the last advantage.

The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagar's Pectoral Balm. The balm is a lung healer known.

CAME ASTRAY ON the Premises of the undersigned, ONE RAY FOX, white star on face. Owner has same by paying charges and proving property. See 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WANTED. TWO Smart Dining Room Girls and One Chamber Maid, at the Langley House. E. A. McIVER.

BRANDON BATH HOUSE.

H. VIEREG has the honor to inform the Public that he has opened the Bath House, at the corner of Adams and Main streets, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays and Holidays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 25 cents. Free for all inmates. Ask for them and take no other.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE Good accommodation and every comfort. Apply to Mrs. C. S. Miller, 11th Street, between River and Pacific Avenues.

BABY Can be kept quiet and comfortable in every position. The little necker of N. W. M. & Co. is the only thing that will keep a baby from crying. They also make and sell baby clothes. Price 25 cents. Sent by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

Notice.

THE FINAL COURT OF REVIEW

MUNICIPALITY OF RIVERSIDE.

Will be held on the 5th day of August, A.D. 1893, at the House of the Reverend, Rev. J. H. Jones, 15 W. W. GILSON, Secy. Treas.